

BookletChartTM

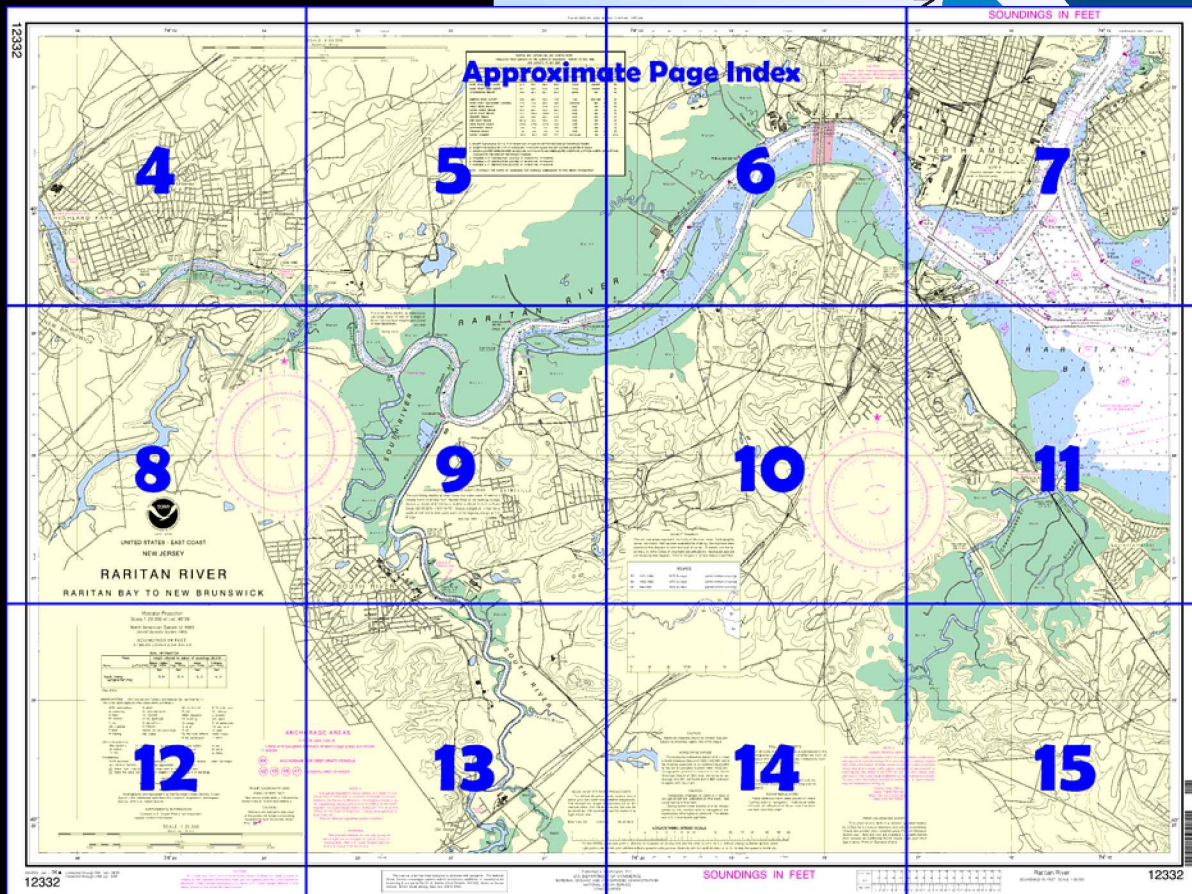
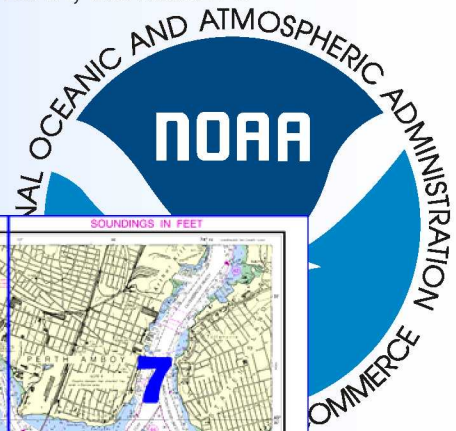
Raritan River – Raritan Bay to New Brunswick

(NOAA Chart 12332)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

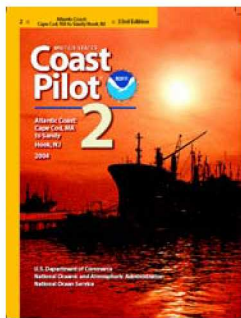
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 2, Chapter 11]

(271) **Raritan River** empties into the western end of Raritan Bay between Perth Amboy and South Amboy. The channel from South Amboy to **New Brunswick** is 11 miles long and very crooked, but is well marked with navigational aids. Waterborne commerce on the river is in coal, ore, and petroleum products.

(272) Vessels enter Raritan River from the east by way of Great Beds Reach and from the north by way of Arthur Kill via Raritan River

Cutoff Channel. A Federal project provides for a 20-foot channel in Raritan River Cutoff, a 25-foot channel from Great Beds Reach in Raritan Bay to the head of Red Root Reach about 1.9 miles above Garden State Parkway bridge, and thence a 15-foot channel to the junction with Washington Canal. Above Washington Canal, the controlling depth in Raritan River was about 9 feet at midchannel to New Brunswick in 1962.

(273) A dredged channel in Titanium Reach and South Channel branches south from Raritan River about 0.6 mile above Garden State Parkway bridge. The Federal project depths are 25 feet in Titanium Reach and 15 to 10 feet in South Channel to Crossman Dock. (See Notice to Mariners and latest editions of the charts for controlling depths.) In 1991, the channels were not being maintained near project depth and the project above Crossman Dock was not being maintained.

(274) A dredged channel in **Washington Canal** branches south from Raritan River about 4.3 miles above Garden State Parkway bridge and connects with **South River**. A dredged channel leads south for about 3.4 miles in South River. In 1961, the midchannel controlling depths were 12 feet in Washington Canal, thence 10 feet in South River to the first highway bridge, thence 8 feet for about 1 mile, thence ½ foot to a point 800 yards north of the highway bridge at **Old Bridge**.

(275) A sunken drydock, marked by a light, is on the east side of the river, 1.5 miles above the Garden State Parkway fixed bridge. The wreck extends 60 feet into the channel and is visible at all stages of the tide.

(276) Several drawbridges and fixed bridges cross Raritan River and South River. The distances above the mouth of the Raritan River and clearances follow: ConRail bridge with center-pier swing span, 0.4 mile, 8 feet, overhead power cable at the bridge has a clearance of 140 feet; Victory Highway Bridge with center-pier swing span, 1.4 miles, 28 feet. The bridgetender monitors VHF-FM channels 16 and 13, call sign WXY-2676. In 2000, a bridge was under construction to replace the existing swing bridge with a fixed span and a design clearance of 106 feet.

Mariners are advised to use the south span only; Thomas Edison Memorial Bridge with high-level fixed span, 1.9 miles, 135 feet. In 1999, a second span was under construction adjacent to and just west of the existing Thomas Edison Bridge. The new bridge will have a fixed span with a design clearance of 110 feet. Garden State Parkway with fixed span, 2 miles, 135 feet; overhead power cable near Crab Island, 5.2 miles, 128 feet; New Jersey Turnpike with fixed span, 8.7 miles, 45 feet; overhead power cables, 8.9 miles, 114 feet; and U.S. Highway No. 1 Bridge with two fixed spans, 9.6 miles, 90 feet. The highway bridge over South River at the town of South River has a fixed span with a clearance of 25 feet. The railroad bridge, 0.4 mile upstream, has a swing span with a clearance of 4 feet. In January 1987, the fender system of the south draw of the ConRail swing bridge sustained significant damage and may be protruding into the channel. Mariners are advised to exercise caution and navigate the north draw only. Mariners are requested to avoid bridge openings of this bridge during peak commuter hours of 0700 to 0815 and 1700 to 1815, Monday through Friday. The bridgetender monitors VHF-FM channel 13; call sign KT-4204.

(277) The mean range of tide is about 5 feet at South Amboy, 5.8 feet at New Brunswick, and 5.5 feet at the highway bridge on South River at the town of South River. (For predictions, consult the Tide Tables.) The tidal current has a velocity of about 1.5 knots at the Victory Highway Bridge at Perth Amboy.

(278) **South Amboy** is a city on the south side of the entrance to Raritan River. Waterborne commerce at the port is in fuel oils, coal, sand, and gravel. Depths alongside the wharves and piers range from about 6 to 30 feet. Water, provisions, and marine supplies can be obtained here, and berths with electricity, water, ice, and winter dry storage are available at a boat club.

(279) **Sayreville** is 6 miles above South Amboy on the south bank of the Raritan River. Most of the wharves are privately owned.

(280) **South River** is a town on the west side of South River 7.5 miles above South Amboy. A marina about 200 yards north of the highway bridge at Old Bridge provides berths, water, marine supplies, a 2-ton lift, and engine repairs. In May 1981, a reported depth of about 1 foot could be carried to the marina.

(281) The **Delaware and Raritan Canal** closed to navigation since 1933, had its entrance to the Raritan River at New Brunswick.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Corrected through NM Jan. 14/06


Corrected through LNM Jan. 3/06

PLANE COORDINATE GRID

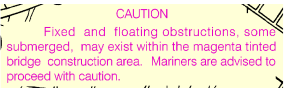
(based on NAD 1927)

New Jersey State Grid is indicated by dotted ticks at 10,000 foot intervals.

CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus: 

CAUTION

Fixed and floating obstructions, some submerged, may exist within the magenta tinted bridge construction area. Mariners are advised to proceed with caution.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important supplemental information.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.381" northward and 1.469" eastward to agree with this chart.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

New York, NY KWO-35 162.55 MHz

Mercator Projection

Scale 1:20,000 at Lat. 40°28'

North American Datum of 1983

(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 2. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in New York, NY.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOTE C

VESSEL TRAFFIC SERVICE

The Vessel Traffic Service (VTS) is a mandatory waterways management system designed to provide participating vessels with timely information of other vessel movements and conditions which may affect vessel traffic safety. Vessels that are required to participate, are listed in 33 CFR 161.25, but any vessel may participate. The Coast Guard publishes a users manual to provide the user with information needed to participate. A users manual may be obtained by writing to:

Commanding Officer
Vessel Traffic Service
Bldg. 108, Governors Island
New York, NY 10004

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

ANCHORAGE AREAS

110.155 (see note A)

Limits and assigned numbers of anchorage areas are shown in purple.

44

ANCHORAGE FOR DEEP-DRAFT VESSELS

42

45

46

47

GENERAL ANCHORAGES

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
	feet	feet	feet	feet
South Amboy (40°29'N/74°17'W)	5.6	5.3	0.2	-4.0

(Dec 2005)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):


AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Ai alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Isa isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M stature miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

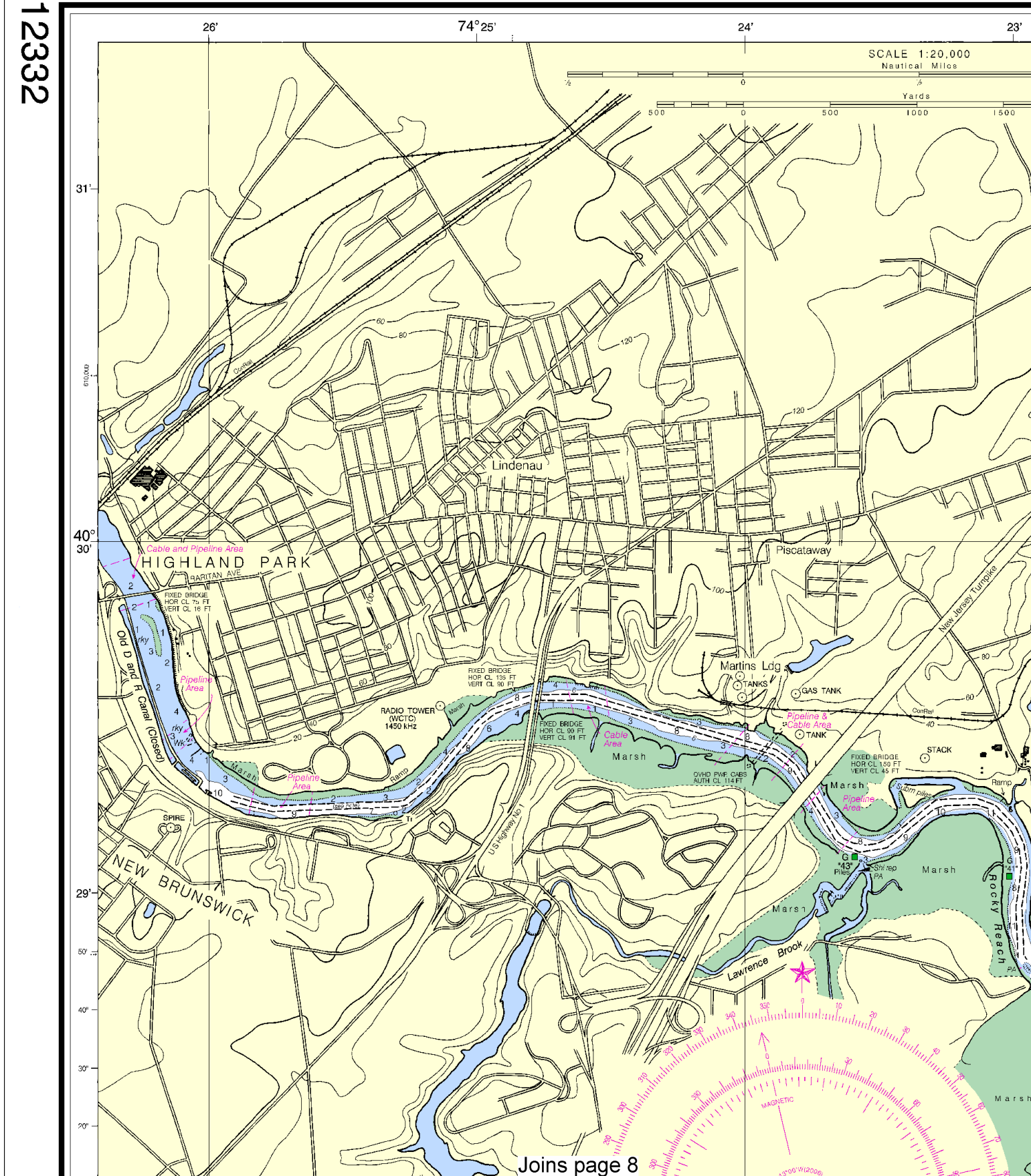
Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

 Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

12332



4



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



RANITAN RIVER CHANNEL DEPTHS						
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF AUG 2009 AND SURVEYS TO JUL 2009						
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)					PROJECT DIMENSIONS	
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES) MLLW (FEET)
GREAT BEDS REACH	18.6	21.5	17.4	7-09	300	0.76 25
SOUTH AMBOY REACH	20.4	19.8	17.2	7-09	300	1.2 25
SANDY POINT REACH	20.7	24.8	24.3	7-09	300	0.93 25
KEASBEY REACH	14.1	18.2	14.2	7-09	300	1.17 25
RED ROOT REACH	12.3	17.5	15.1	7-09	300	0.48 25
TURNING BASIN	+3.2	5.0	+0.1	7-09	300-600	0.51 25
CRAB ISLAND REACH	A15.0	A14.5	12.5	9-88	200	1.2 15
NORTHWEST REACH	6.0	7.5	12.2	7-82	200	1.2 15
TITANIUM REACH	3.9	2.4	1.9	7-09	300	0.73 25
SOUTH CHANNEL	B2.0	C4.2	2.1	7-63;3,4-60	150	0.7 15-10

A. SHOALS LOCATED APPROXIMATELY AT 40°29'01.0"N, 74°21'16.0"W TO 400 YARDS SOUTH; A DEPTH OF 13 FT FOR A WIDTH OF 200 FT WAS AVAILABLE TO THE WEST OF THE PROJECT CHANNEL.

B. POSSIBLE 6 FT OBSTRUCTION LOCATED AT 40°29'35.4"N, 74°19'04.5"W.

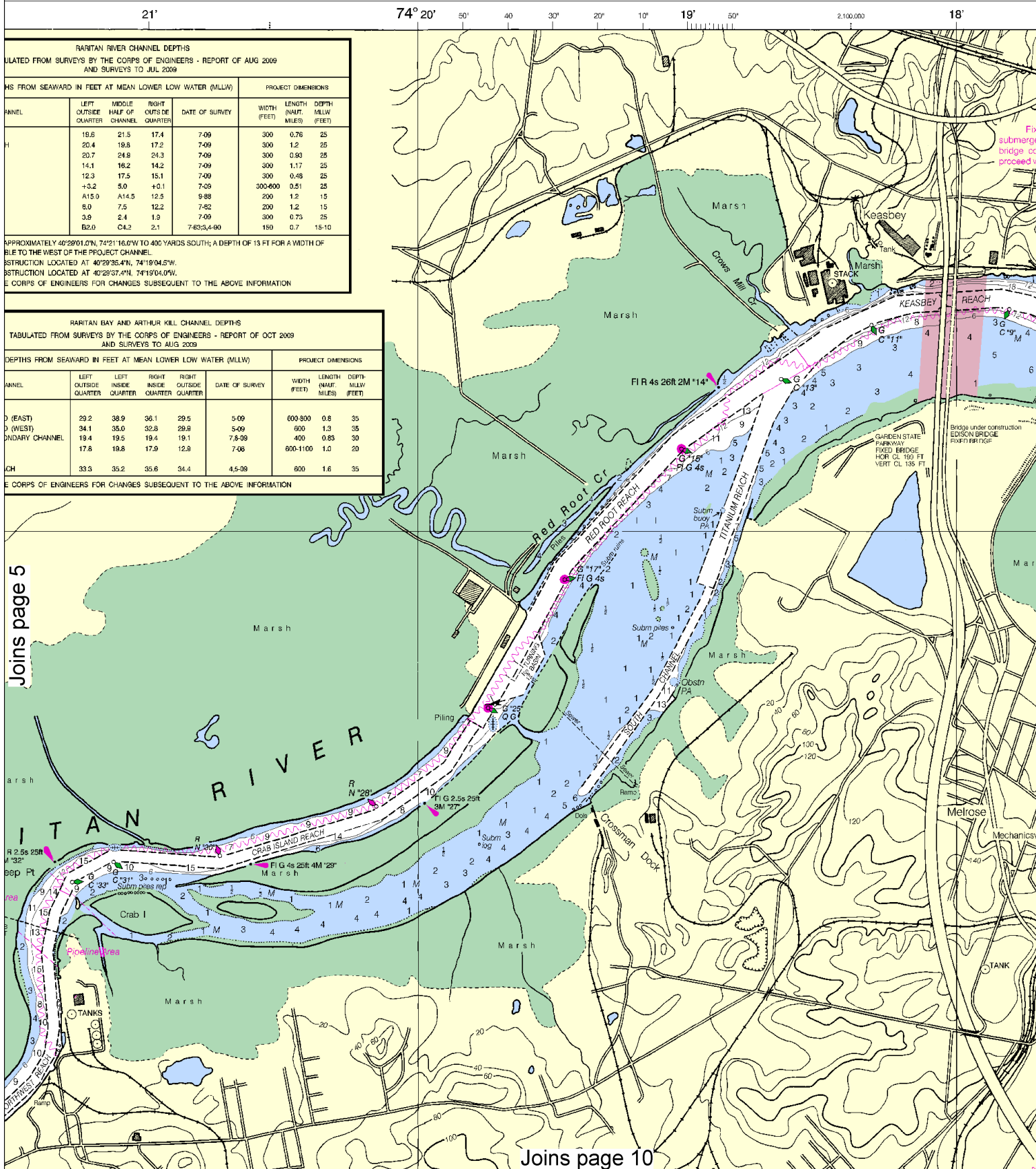
C. POSSIBLE 4 FT OBSTRUCTION LOCATED AT 40°29'37.4"N, 74°19'04.0"W.

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

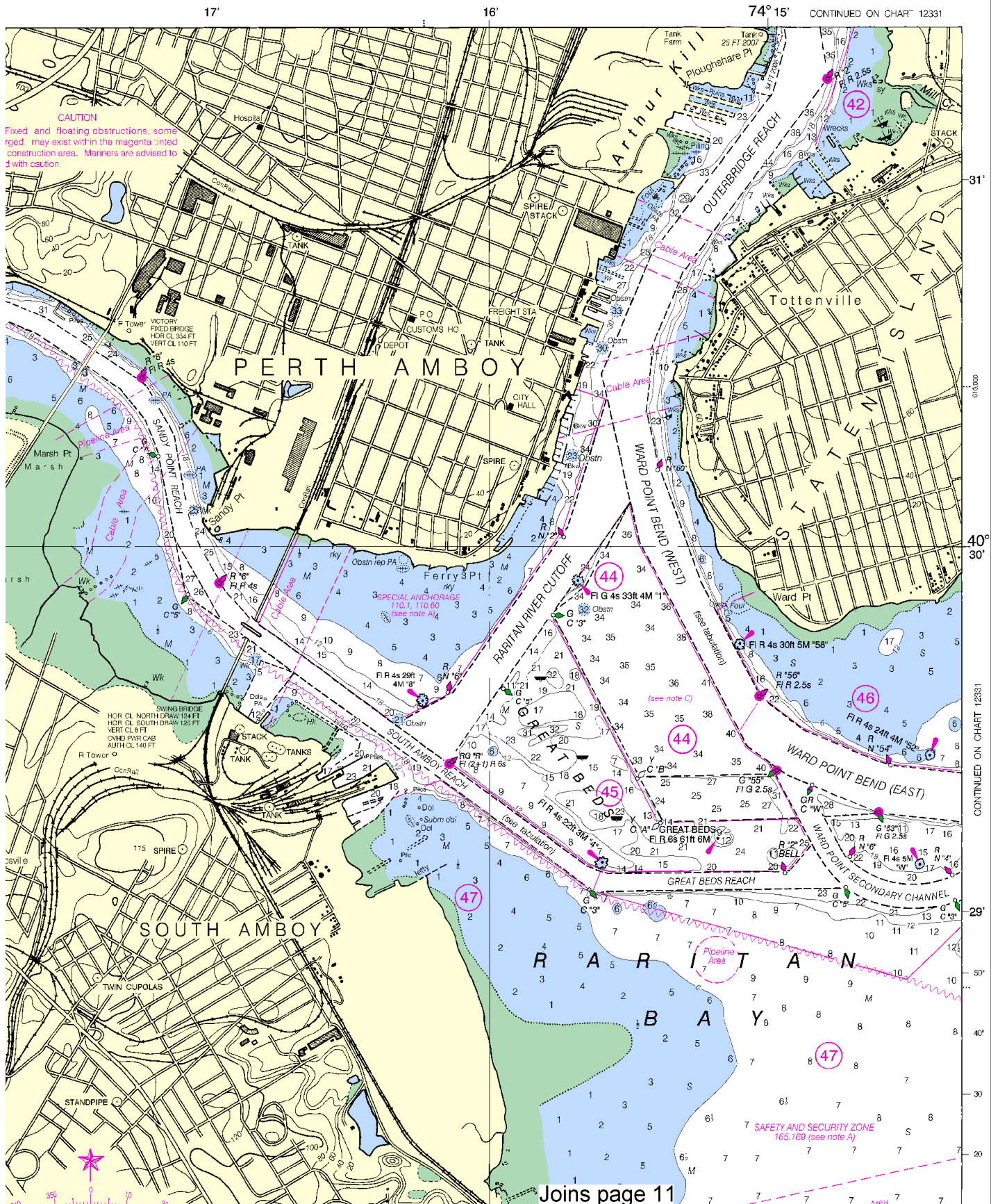
RARITAN BAY AND ARTHUR KILL CHANNEL DEPTHS								
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF OCT 2009 AND SURVEYS TO AUG 2009								
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)						PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (MILES)	DEPTH (FEET)
RARITAN BAY:								
WARD POINT BEND (EAST)	29.2	38.9	36.1	29.5	5-09	600-900	0.8	35
WARD POINT BEND (WEST)	34.1	35.0	32.8	29.9	5-09	600	1.3	35
WARD POINT SECONDARY CHANNEL	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.1	7-8-09	400	0.83	30
CUTOFF	17.8	19.8	17.9	12.8	7-08	600-1100	1.0	20
ARTHUR KILL:								
OUTERBRIDGE REACH	33.3	35.2	35.6	34.4	4-5-09	600	1.6	35
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION								

Joins page 6

Joins page 9

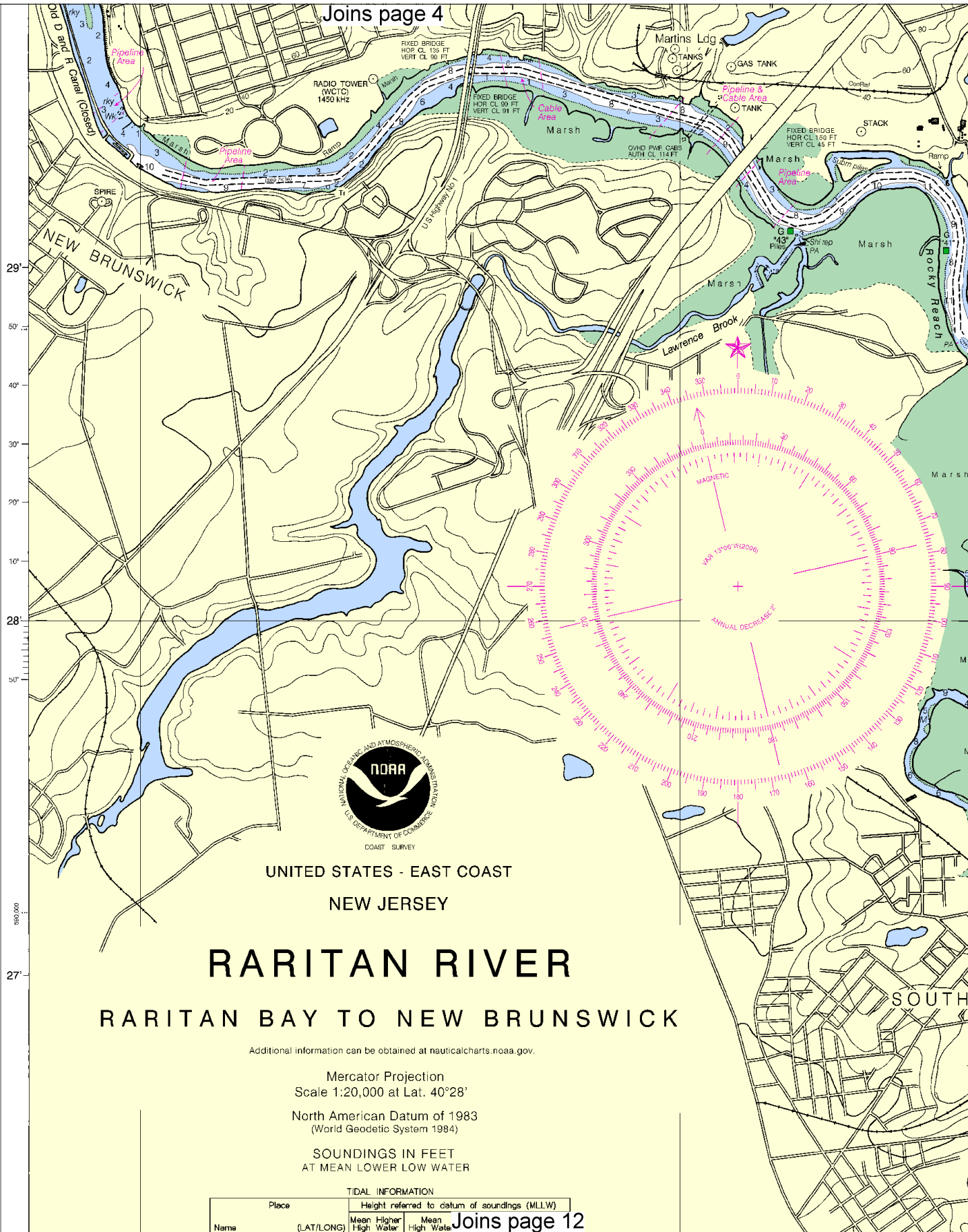


SOUNDINGS IN FEET



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 1209 12/25/2009.

Joins page 4



8

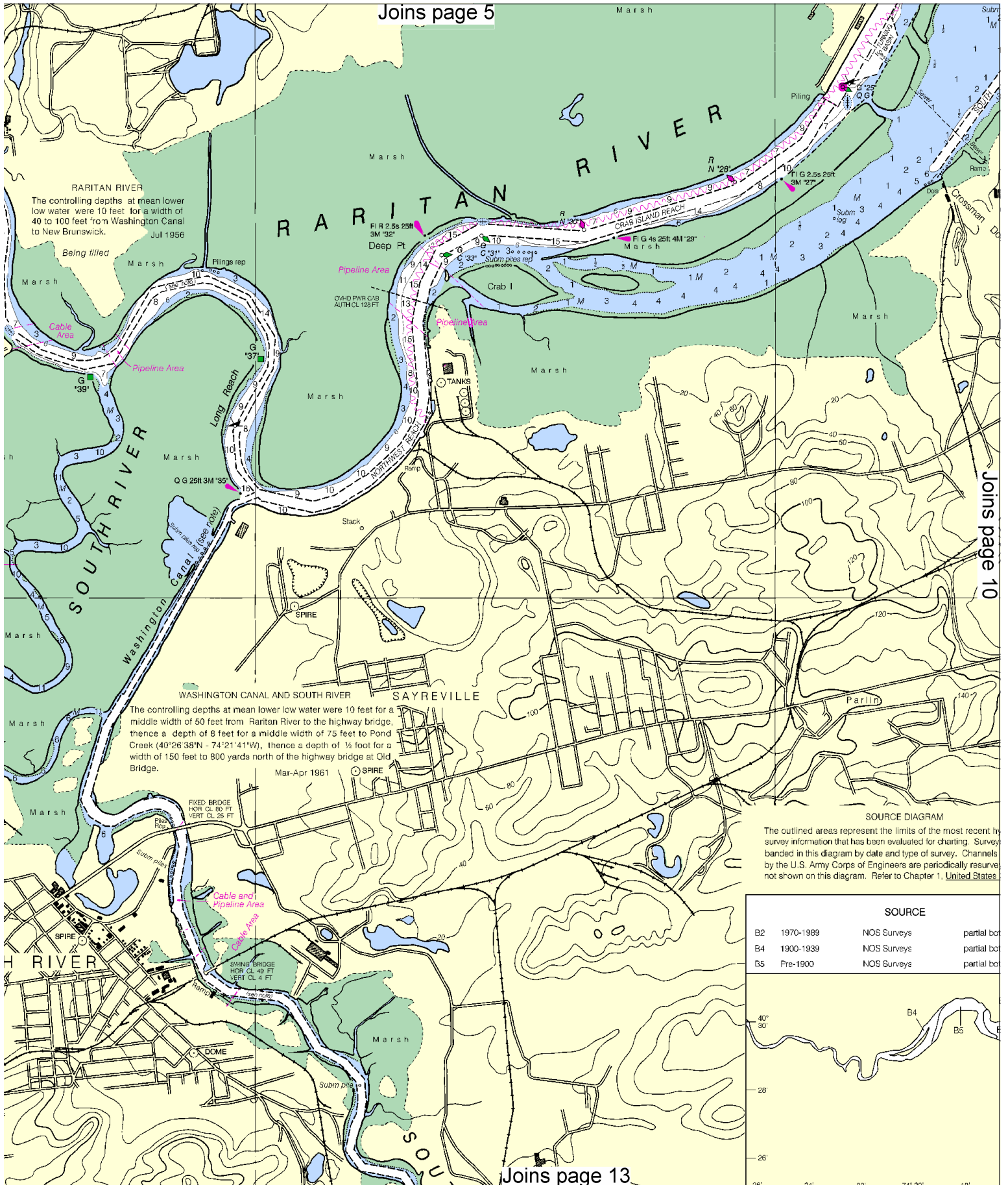


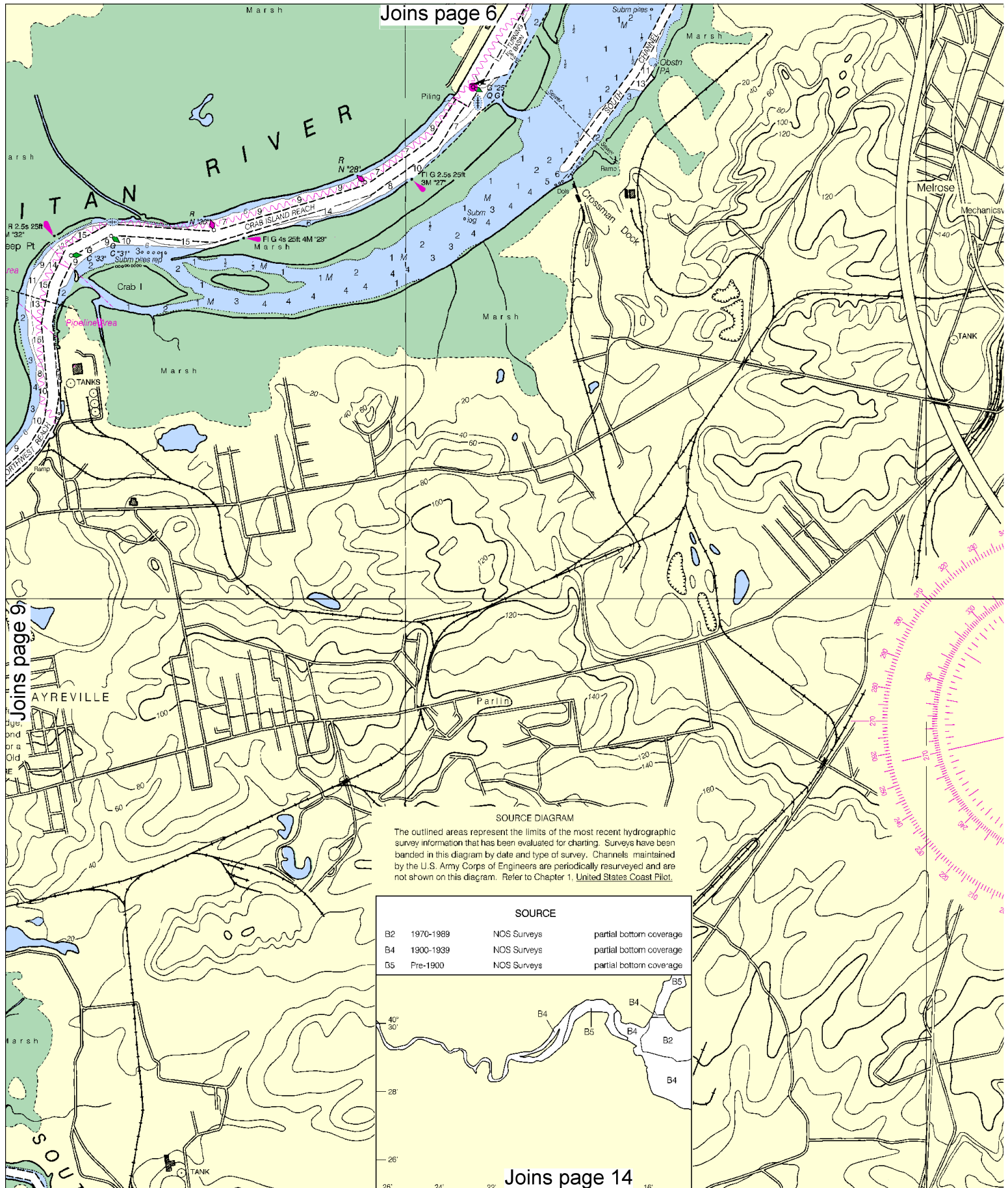
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





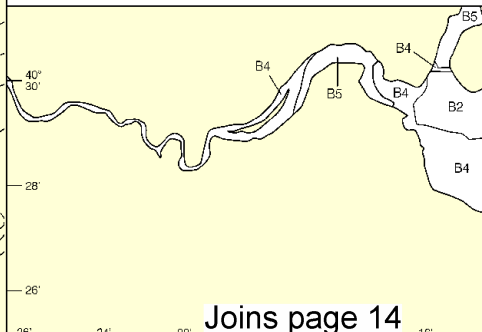


SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, *United States Coast Pilot*.

SOURCE

B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre-1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



10

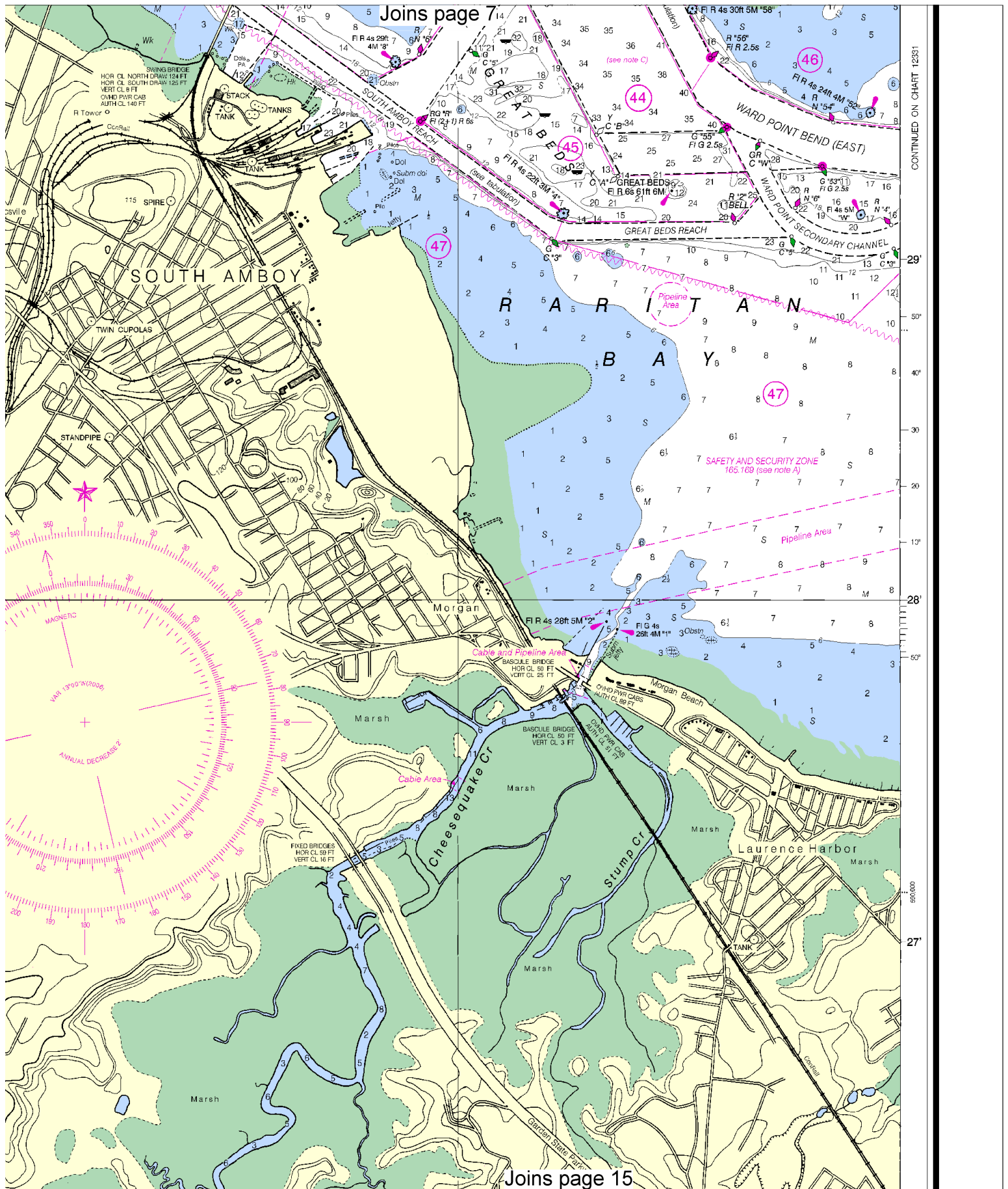


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 8



UNITED STATES - EAST COAST
NEW JERSEY

RARITAN RIVER

RARITAN BAY TO NEW BRUNSWICK

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat. 40°28'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean High Water feet	Higher High Water feet	Mean Low Water feet	Extreme Low Water feet
South Amboy (40°29'N/74°17'W)	5.6	5.3	0.2	-4.0

(Dec 2005)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo moose code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rat rotating
B black	iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICHO IH microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Gr grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

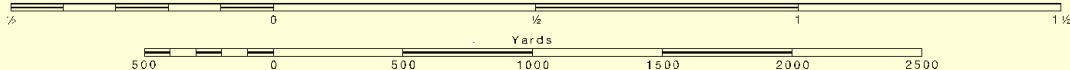
AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important supplemental information.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles



ANCHORAGE AREAS

110.155 (see note A)

Limits and assigned numbers of anchorage areas are in purple.

44 ANCHORAGE FOR DEEP-DRAFT VESSELS
42 45 46 47 GENERAL ANCHORAGES

PLANE COORDINATE GRID

(based on NAD 1927)
New Jersey State Grid is indicated by dotted ticks at 10,000 foot intervals.

CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus:

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Coast Pilot 2. Additions or revisions are published in the Notice to Mariners. In the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the District Engineer, New York, NY. Refer to charted regulation section.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will use any single aid to navigation with caution. See U.S. Coast Pilot and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

22nd Ed., Jan. / 06 ■ Corrected through NM Jan. 14/06
Corrected through LNM Jan. 3/06

12332

CAUTION

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12

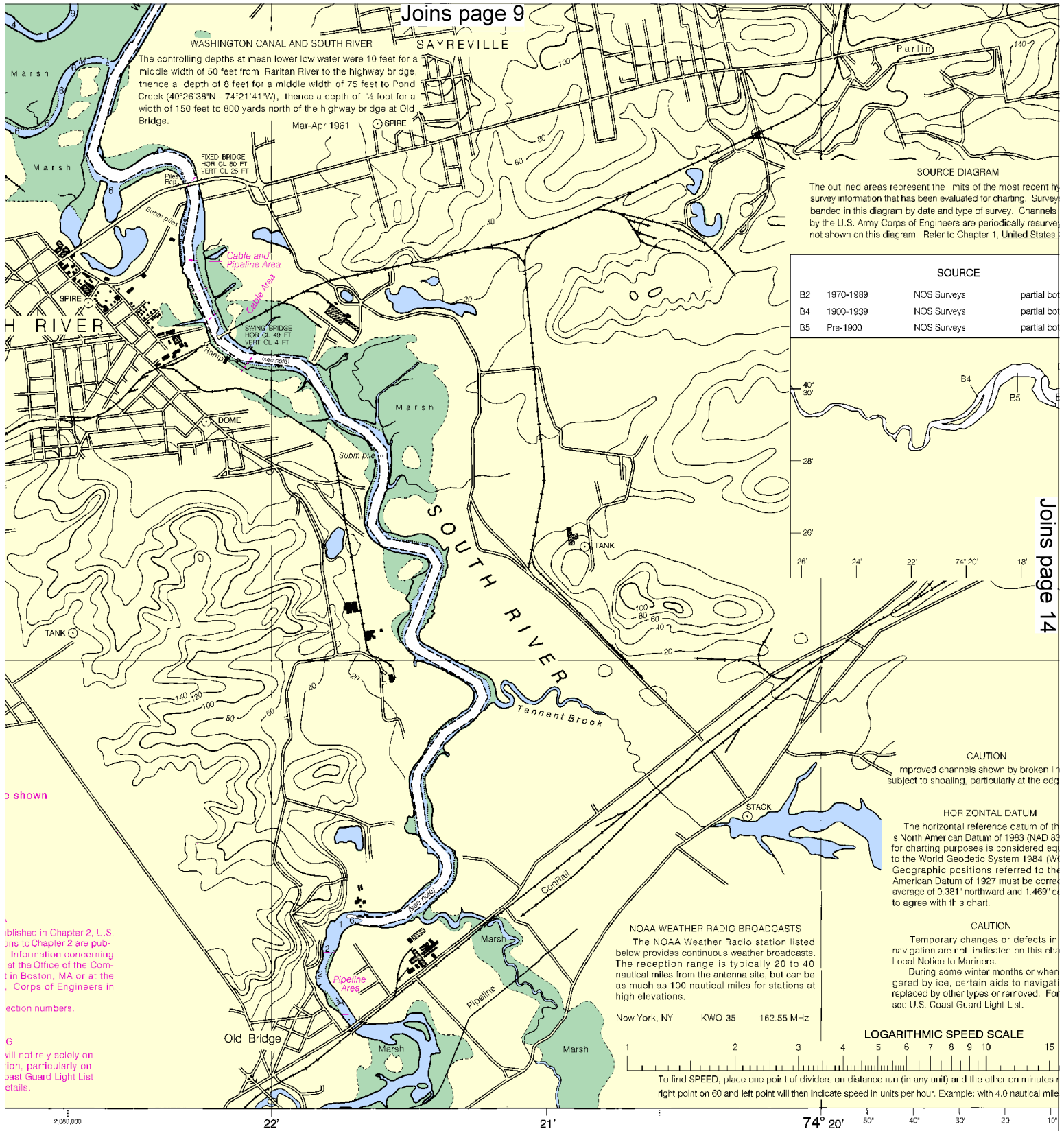


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



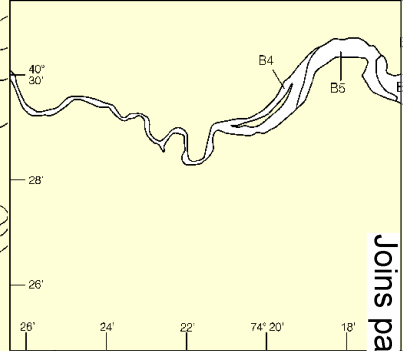


WASHINGTON CANAL AND SOUTH RIVER
The controlling depths at mean lower low water were 10 feet for a middle width of 50 feet from Raritan River to the highway bridge, thence a depth of 8 feet for a middle width of 75 feet to Pond Creek (40°26'38"N - 74°21'41"W), thence a depth of ½ foot for a width of 150 feet to 800 yards north of the highway bridge at Old Bridge.
Mar-Apr 1961

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Survey information is banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed but not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States.

SOURCE			
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom
B5	Pre-1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom



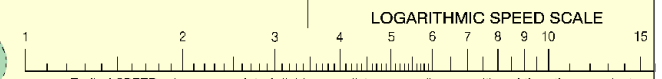
Joins page 14

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
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During some winter months or when obscured by ice, certain aids to navigation may be replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.
New York, NY KWO-35 162.55 MHz



To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes. The right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 6 minutes, the speed is 40 knots.

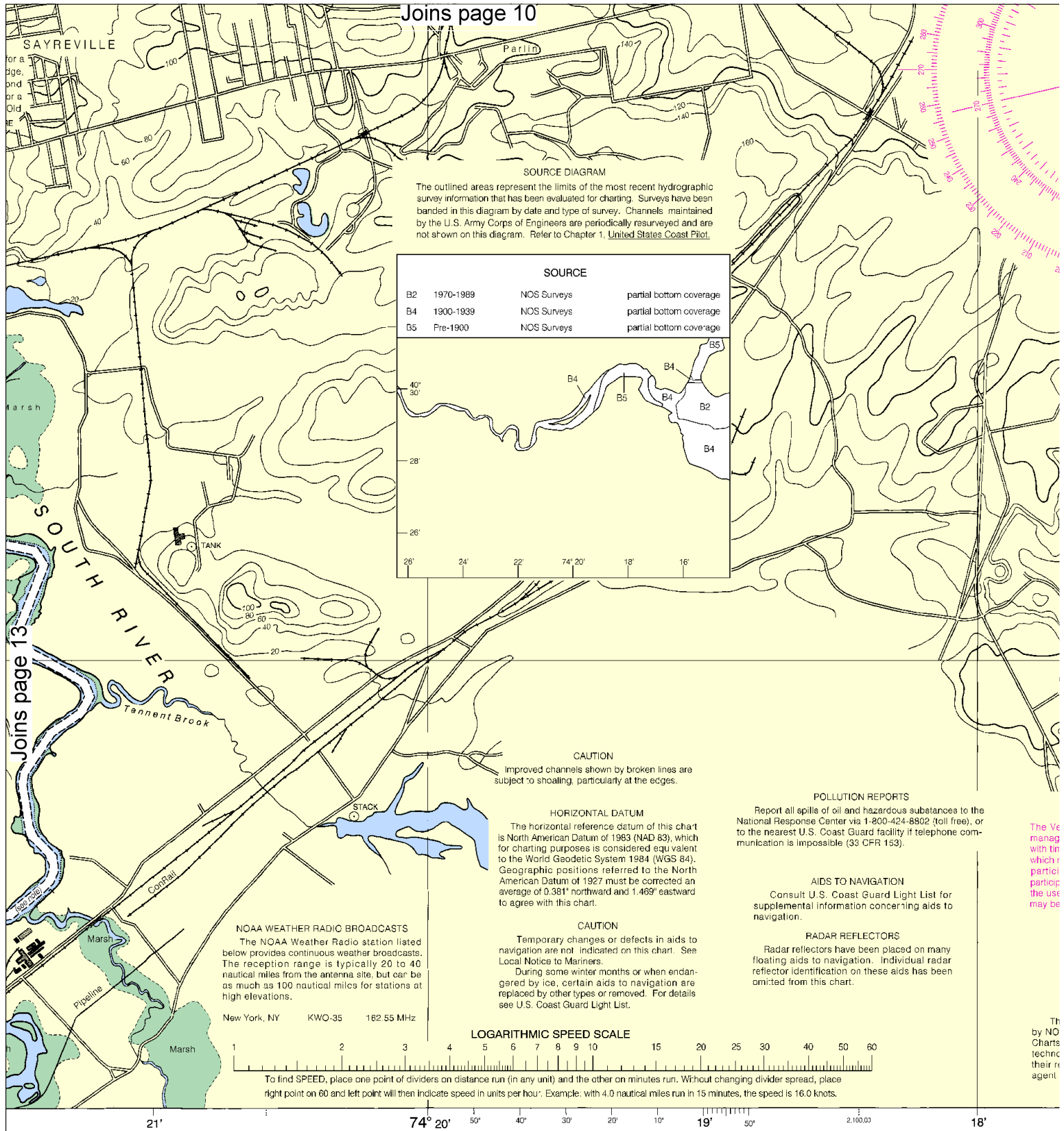
Published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Guard Light List. Information concerning this chart is available at the Office of the Chief of Engineers in Boston, MA or at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in New York, NY.

This chart should not be used for navigation purposes. It is not a substitute for a nautical chart. It is intended for informational purposes only.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CSD), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SO



EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Group Activities New York – 718-354-4120

Coast Guard Sandy Hook – 732-872-3428

New Jersey State Police – 973-578-8173

Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.